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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

QUEEN VICTORIA DYING

Great Britain's Aged Sovereign Stricken with Paralysis at Osborne House.

Yesterday Her Children and Grandchildren Were Summoned to Her Bedside, and This Morning Her Condition Was Said to Be Grave.

PRINCE OF WALES VIRTUALLY REGENT

Given Authority to Act in Her Majesty's Stead on All Governmental Matters.

Emperor William, of Germany, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge Hastening to Cowes from the Continent.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The following was received from Cowes, Isle of Wight, last midnight:

"The Queen of England lies at death's door. She was stricken with paralysis to-night. Reuter's Telegram Company understands that the Prince of Wales has received authority to act in her Majesty's stead, and thus has been created a practical, though not constitutional, regency."

At 2:10 a. m., a bulletin from Cowes said the Queen's condition was unchanged.

It was announced at Cowes early this morning that the Prince of Wales will come to London this morning, where, with the Duke of York, he will meet Emperor William. Whether the Emperor will proceed to Osborne depends upon the result of this interview.

HOPE GROWING FAINTER.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 8:05 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cowes says: "It is learned unofficially this morning that the Queen was alive at 7:15 o'clock. Her condition is extremely grave, and hopes are growing fainter."

AT THE BEDSIDE.

Prince of Wales and Others of the Royal Family—Scenes at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—Midnight.—A local rumor, purveyed by Osborne House employees, declares that the Queen cannot live until Monday, but this receives no official confirmation, though it is admitted that it is scarcely even likely that the Queen, if she recovers at all, will regain the use of those vigorous faculties which have distinguished her among the women of all time.

Gathered at her bedside are the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise and other members of the royal family, while Mr. Ritchie, the secretary of state for home affairs, officially represents the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury is in constant telephonic communication with Osborne House, and it was rumored that he had arrived at Osborne House, but this does not appear to be true.

The arrival of Emperor William and other members of the royal family is anxiously awaited.

For three days the Queen has been kept strictly to herself. The last time she drove out the rain beat down heavily upon her. Even the natives, who have grown to look upon her Majesty as an ordinary body, have noticed that she looked more delicate and shrunken than ever—a mere shadow of her former self—yet, with feminine persistence, the Queen forbade those around her to say that she was ill; and so, with dogged determination she fought off the ravages that worry over the Boer war, the deaths in her own family and increasing years have brought upon her. But against the ruthless hand of nature even the imperial resolve of the ruler of the great empire proved futile, and with a pitiful realization of the inevitable, she shut herself off from her entourage. For two nights she dined alone and never stirred from the apartments she occupied at Osborne.

DECLINED MEDICAL ADVICE.

Humbly, for this woman ruled her court with so uncertain hand, her court officials implored her to seek medical advice. These messages she steadfastly ignored and,

though to-night her condition is admitted to be most serious, there are only in attendance Doctors Powell and Reid. Doubtless the Prince of Wales will to-morrow secure additional medical talent. Her Majesty lies helpless and almost speechless in her bed at Osborne House, surrounded by every comfort. Fruits, flowers, ice and all the accessories of modern medicine are at hand.

Osborne House is buried amid a gloomy park of firs. It is brightly lit outside. The wind comes up from the channel and surges through the trees like a death dirge. A mile away stands the lodge. Beyond its portals none but the household can pass. On them, without the sovereign's knowledge, are posted bulletins announcing her condition.

Beyond the bulletins nothing official is obtainable; but not a soul connected in any way with Osborne House seems to believe that her Majesty can survive this attack. In fact, locally, the announcement of her death is awaited with something approaching equanimity. Never in the memory of her subjects has the Queen been ill before, and now that, at her advanced age, she has been stricken, it seems to those who have lived around her that it is impossible for her to recover. The village wisecracks who have seen her from girlhood wag their heads to-day and say it is a sad day for England. The official bulletins may safely be described as optimistic. Their vagueness in describing the Queen's ailment may be accepted as merely official evasion of the facts.

SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

The information obtained by Reuter's Telegram Company to the effect that it is paralysis from which the Queen is suffering is based upon the highest possible authority. By Monday it is likely that the truth will be announced to the nation. The extreme weakness of her Majesty and the loss of her faculties appear to be at present the chief cause for anxiety. Stimulants are being freely administered.

In opinion of those best qualified to judge the Queen's serious condition was precipitated by intense worry over the losses and hardships suffered by the British troops in South Africa. Frequently she has remarked to the court attaches that another war would kill her.

In this connection the Reuter Telegram Company learns that she was most seriously ill while late at Balmoral in the autumn. No word of this became public, but it appears that she was then almost dying, though the rigorous etiquette which she imposed alike upon her family and attendants prevented her condition from being even spoken of as dangerous. The present stroke is a sequel to that which occurred at Balmoral. If she survives it she will not only be the longest-lived monarch in England's history, but also the possessor of the most marvelous constitution with which a woman was ever endowed. Locally it is taken to be a sad coincidence that Sunday is the anniversary of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, for whom special memorial services are always held.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales at about 6 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Home Secretary Ritchie and the arrival of the Princess of Wales at 10 o'clock to-night occasioned no scenes of any kind. They embarked upon the royal yacht Alberta and went up the little river separating Cowes from Osborne. Entering royal carriages they were driven through the half gale, which prevailed, straight to the royal residence.

PREPARING FOR A REGENCY.

Mr. Ritchie, it is understood, was specially summoned to supervise the details of handing over to the Prince of Wales the necessary authority to transact state business. No official announcement of

this transfer appears to be constitutionally necessary, or is likely to be made.

The tiny town of Cowes and across the Medina river, separating them, East Cowes are both filling up with correspondents from all parts of the world, and rents have risen to fabulous prices.

Fearful sorrow not unminged with expectation is written broad upon every face. That official secrecy which stops all callers at the lodge gates does not serve to mitigate the general dread that pervades the islands. Located almost as Key West is to the United States they hold in their bosom the most precious and revered personality that a nation ever worshipped, and it is the general impression that forty-eight hours will bring the crisis of that feeble life upon which so many international threads hang. The country women paused in their Saturday night's shopping tours to pray that the hand of death might be stayed from falling on the big house over the Medina river, but their prayers find little echo in hope, for those who have seen the Queen down there say she was only a shadow of death. Yet the policemen on duty at the gates respectfully refer all callers to the last bulletin and say mechanically, "Slight improvement." The dread word "paralysis" is carefully kept from the nation.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Bulletin Issued at Noon That Showed There Was Cause for Anxiety.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There is no further doubt that Queen Victoria is in a serious condition and that apprehensions are felt for her recovery. The Prince of Wales was summoned to Cowes yesterday and the Princess of Wales and the Duke of York left London for the Isle of Wight palace last evening. Emperor William, of Germany, and the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge are en route from Berlin and Paris by special train.

Sir Francis Laking, surgeon to her Majesty, returned to Cowes last night.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday that her Majesty had suffered a stroke of paralysis, but this was not confirmed by official announcement. At noon the following bulletin was issued at Osborne, the Queen's winter home on the Isle of Wight: "The Queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety."

The bulletin was signed by James Reid and Dr. Douglas Powell. At 6 p. m. the physicians issued another bulletin, which read:

"The Queen's strength has been fairly maintained throughout the day and there are indications of a slight improvement in the symptoms this evening."

INTENSIFIED ALARM.

The official bulletin issued from Osborne House at noon was so completely contradictory of the intimations previously given to the newspaper correspondents that it naturally intensified the public alarm. This was accentuated when it became generally known that the Prince of Wales had started for Cowes.

The bulletin from Osborne House, posted at the Mansion House at 1 o'clock, attracted crowds of people, whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern. The people thereafter stood about in knots discussing the bulletin and waiting further news. During the course of the afternoon sinister rumors commenced to circulate of the death of her Majesty, but at 4 p. m. Lord Edward Peilham-Clinton, the master of the Queen's household, telegraphed to Buckingham Palace that the Queen's condition was unchanged since the noon bulletin was issued.

The inner circle of the Cabinet met Saturday under the presidency of Lord Salisbury. While it was announced that the occasion was merely an ordinary meeting of the defense committee of the ministry, there is good reason to believe that it was more directly connected with the grave news from Osborne.

According to the understanding at Cowes, the Prince of Wales went to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency. He took over the powers of signing state documents and is expected to return to London, the center of state business, until his return to Cowes is necessitated by the possible course of events.

The official bulletins regarding the Queen posted at the Mansion House and Marlborough House on Saturday were read with evident anxiety and eagerly discussed by the large crowds constantly surrounding them until a late hour of the night. At the clubs the last bulletin saying there was a "slight improvement" was received with some incredulity, as more than one private telegram was shown expressing the most unfavorable view of the progress of her Majesty's illness.

REGARDED AS OMINOUS.

Among the ominous items of news of the evening was the statement that the Rt. Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., bishop of Winchester, had been summoned and reached Osborne late last night.

Some of the newspapers issued editions as late as 11 o'clock, and these were eagerly bought. They contained, however, nothing to satisfy the pained interest with which they are perused.

The Duke of York was at York House late in the evening, when it was announced that he was not going to Osborne until to-day.

Besides riving columns filled with the latest scraps of information concerning her Majesty's condition the movements of members of the royal family and persons connected with the court all this morning's newspapers reflect the fears of the nation of a fatal termination of the illness which has so unexpectedly stricken down the aged monarch. They dwell at length on

the deep love and reverence which the people cherish for the sovereign who so long has guided the ship of state.

The Sunday Times says: "The news from Osborne House in the last few hours has sent a thrill of anxiety not only throughout these realms, but wherever the electric wire has flashed the intelligence. There will be keen suspense and anxiety among her subjects until it is known that she is out of danger. Queen Victoria is not only revered by her own people, but without exception is the most universally beloved living monarch. Even the country's present enemy, President Kruger, the consequence of whose fatal ultimatum caused no small part of her Majesty's suffering, has frequently spoken admiringly of her. Whatever may be thought on the continent about our countrymen, the Queen is an object of veneration and respect, and it would excite universal sorrow were her Majesty now to pass away."

MORE BELOVED THAN EVER.

The Sunday Sun says: "There never was a time when the Queen was more beloved. Never has she been so near her people in the course of her long reign as during the course of the war which has knit the empire together. It is impossible for anyone to seriously consider England and the English without the august presence of one who has endeared herself to her people in a peculiar manner and to a degree unattainable by the sovereign of any other land."

The Sunday Special says: "Under the circumstances, the nation may mourn for the sovereign they have lost; but, surely, the sovereign is as happy in her death as in life, nor has there ever been a ruler more worthy of the epithet Sir Henry Lawrence wished to be his, the noblest of a man or a woman can desire: 'She tried to do her duty.'"

Lloyds Weekly London Newspaper says: "History will proclaim, in the words of the poet, 'She wrought her people lasting good.' There can be no gainsaying the fact that the people in return love the Queen as no sovereign was ever loved before."

The Observer says: "The temporary deprivation of her Majesty's guidance and counsel in the present circumstances must be a serious blow to the government. It is well known that she has personally exercised a profound influence on the policy of the country, both internal and external. If her health should unhappily necessitate temporary relinquishment of the cares and exhausting routine of the state, we may console ourselves that she has marked out the path of duty which her representative will only have to follow to achieve assured success."

The Vienna Arbeiterblatt says: "During the many years of Victoria's reign she has given so many proofs in unending succession of her enlightened constitutional understanding in all circumstances that not even war or political passion can deter any one from absolving the Queen of all responsibility or from honoring in her the high-minded lady who labored with all her strength at all times for the alleviation of human sufferings."

SUMMONED TO COWES.

German Emperor and the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, left Berlin by special train for England at 6 o'clock this evening, by way of Flushing. The Duke of Connaught was attending the Prussian bicentenary celebration and was recalled by a telegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British second-class cruiser Minerva (having a speed of over twenty knots) was ordered to leave Portsmouth at 9 o'clock to-night, to intercept the vessel bringing Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught from Flushing and take them to Osborne. The Minerva, however, was delayed in starting, owing to the storm.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, recalling him from Paris.

ANXIETY ON EVERY FACE.

How the People of London Received the News from Osborne.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Probably nowhere else in the world has Queen Victoria's prostration been so conservatively treated in the newspapers as here, where it is of the most vital importance. The papers, like her subjects, hesitate to speak plainly of the fears oppressing them regarding the Queen. The headlines of most of the afternoon papers to-day were confined to non-committal words in big type, like, "Her Majesty's Condition." But the news vendors were doing a tremendous business with every edition. It was a gloomy day for London. The anxiety on every face, from the East End workman to the frequenters of St. James Club, comforted with the drizzling rain. London's comment on yesterday's official statement was that it might mean little or much. The bulletin of to-day forced the conviction on the public mind that it meant much. The officials told the newspaper correspondents that they hoped for the best, but their manner showed that they feared the worst. Withal, the intelligence did not surprise people.

The unanimous comment was that they feared it. While the Queen was wonderfully strong, physically, for her age, the cares and sorrows not only of the war, but arising from the death of her grandson in South Africa and of her favorite lady in waiting, the dowager Lady Churchill, at Christmas, affected her vitality, and the empire awaited the news from Osborne with the keenest suspense in the memory of the Queen's subjects.

VICTORIA'S LONG REIGN.

Brief Sketch of the Life of Great Britain's Sovereign.

Victoria, Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born at Kensington palace, May 24, 1819. She is the sixth sovereign of the house of Hanover, and is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, and the Princess Victoria Mary Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, relict of the hereditary Prince of Leiningen. Her father died Jan. 23, 1820. Neither George IV nor his brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, had surviving legitimate issue, aged monarch. They dwell at length on

END OF HAZING

NO MORE CRUEL PRACTICES AT WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Cadets Surprise the Congressional Committee by Promising to Abolish "Calling Out."

ALL CLASSES HOLD MEETINGS

AND 'UNITE IN AN AGREEMENT TO MAKE NO MORE TROUBLE.

Address a Communication to Superintendent Mills, Which is Read Before the Probers.

THANKS FROM GENERAL DICK

WHO IS SATISFIED THE CADETS WILL KEEP THEIR PROMISE.

Features of the Last Day of the Investigation—Congressmen En Route Back to Washington.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The congressional investigation of the West Point Military Academy has borne fruit rather unexpectedly. To-night, when the congressmen were hurrying their inquiries to a termination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant Hall and unanimously decided to abolish hazing of every form as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth class men. This is exactly what General Dick and the other members of the congressional committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before them, as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States Military Academy unsullied and above reproach.

The communication was addressed to Superintendent A. L. Mills, who only got back from Washington this morning and he quickly brought it to General Dick. The committee members are delighted with the action of the cadets and General Dick, in a few words, said they would all go back to the House of Representatives with the firm belief that in spirit and letter the agreement would be steadfastly adhered to by the cadets, who made it voluntarily.

CADET BUNKER'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness examined to-day was Cadet Paul D. Bunker, who is a member of the present third class. Last night some of the plebes told the committee that Bunker had braced them and given them tobacco sauce during the encampment last summer. One of them, Cadet Dillon, said he was compelled by Bunker to swallow from a half to a whole teaspoonful of the sauce, given him in a camp spoon, which is about the size of a dessert spoon. Bunker acknowledged having braced some of the plebes, but denied having ever given more than fifteen drops of sauce to any one, and when Judge Smith confronted him with Dillon's testimony the witness said he did not recollect ever having given such a large quantity to Dillon or any other plebe. Bunker, who said he weighed about two hundred pounds and measured five feet eleven and one-fourth inches, only remembered having hazed two men who were his equal in physique. The only other plebes whom he hazed were small men. He had never engaged in fights, either as principal or assistant. His hazing repertoire was rather limited, as he confined himself to bracing, making men sing out their wash lists to popular airs, ride broomsticks, stand on their heads and charge sparrows with fixed bayonets.

Cadet Charles Burnett, appointed from Illinois, president of the cadet branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Chairman Dick's request read the correspondence, heretofore published, between himself and Rev. Dr. Allison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which had concluded Gen. Burnet's testimony.

When the witness had concluded Gen. Burnet's testimony he asked him to read several letters written by Booz to the members of his family during the time he was at the West Point Academy. In them Booz had said that the other cadets were tyrants, brutes and bullies, and said they were doing their best to kill him. He told of his fight in a letter written the day after it occurred, and said that he had to give up after being wounded. He asked permission to resign, saying there was no honor in his staying at West Point any longer and that the Military Academy was no place for parents to send a boy.

LEADER OF THE HAZERS. Then the chairman required the witness to read from the United States military regulations the sections which prohibit fighting, hazing, etc., and the oath which a cadet takes on entering the academy. When this reading was finished Chairman Dick, saying to the witness that he had been mentioned to the committee as one of the principal hazers in the academy, handed him a list of the corps of cadets with the request that he point out the names of those who are noted for their hazing proclivities. The witness replied that, having in mind the time when hazing was in vogue, he might have to name every one in the upper classes. During the past year, however, all vigorous forms of hazing have become obsolete.

Referring to Rev. Mr. Allison's letter, Chairman Dick asked the witness if he knew of the word "bibles" having been used sarcastically in reference to former Cadet Booz.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "I never heard him called 'bibles,' and if he were it must have been thoughtlessly by some cadet."

"If any cadet were subjected to ridicule or any inconvenience on account of his religion, could he escape or avoid it?"

"It would come to the ears of the heads of the Y. M. C. A. sooner or later and the president of his class would be notified. This would result in the president's taking measures to stop any further molestation."

The witness was then taken to task for statements in his letter to Dr. Allison. Burnet said Dr. Allison had scored the

cadets without his being in possession of the full facts of Booz's life at the academy. The witness stated that Booz had told official and private falsehoods. One falsehood was the filing of an incorrect statement in answer to a report charging him with not observing the rules at a change of sentry posts. The witness considered Booz's action in the fight with Keller as discreditable to him. He held that Booz should have stayed in the fight until he was knocked senseless. The witness also expressed the opinion that it was discreditable in Booz to read a novel held inside the covers of a Bible. The witness was surprised when Chairman Dick told him that Cadet Prentice, upon whose word he (the witness) had relied when he wrote of the alleged incident to the Rev. Mr. Allison, had admitted on the witness stand that he was mistaken.

CLASS DISTINCTION. Judge Smith, during his examination of Burnet, said: "Will you tell us if you desired to help a fourth class man, why it would not be better to abolish all social distinction between the classes and by thus associating with the fourth class impress on its members the sense of honor and the moral principles which actuate the corps?" asked the judge.

"As army officers can teach their own men by maintaining this distinction between them, so the upper classes can better instruct the fourth class by maintaining the first class distinction," was the reply.

"Did the Savior believe that he could better impress his moral code upon the people by associating with publicans and sinners than he could by keeping himself a distance from them?"

"Yes, sir; I believe that is so."

General Dick asked Burnet if he had anything further to add to his testimony, and the witness replied: "I would like to say that Congress and the people do not understand West Point."

"In response to your own suggestion that Congress and the people do not seem to understand West Point," said General Dick, "let me say to you that the cadets at West Point seem, until recently, to have failed

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ANOTHER INDIANIAN

GEN. MOSES E. CLAPP NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Chosen at a Caucus of Minnesota Republican Legislators to Succeed the Late Cushman K. Davis.

DELPHI HIS PLACE OF BIRTH

NOW ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF LAW AT ST. PAUL.

Was Attorney General Three Terms and Once Candidate for Governor—Protest Against Nomination.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—The Republican members of the Legislature at their caucus to-day unanimously nominated General Moses E. Clapp, of St. Paul, for United States Senator, to succeed the late Senator C. K. Davis. The caucus last night, after taking fourteen ballots without result, had adjourned until this afternoon. Congressman J. A. Tawney released his friends from all pledges to him, and the election of General Clapp soon followed.

Some members of the Legislature talk of bolting the Republican caucus which nominated Moses E. Clapp for senator this afternoon. The caucus unanimously adopted a resolution previous to balloting, making a condition that the nominee of one caucus should pledge himself to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to elect senators by the direct vote of the people. After the caucus nomination Mr. Clapp was asked to pledge himself to this effect. He replied evasively. Representative Dobbin, of Hennepin, is the leader of a considerable faction who feel relieved of onerous obligations and the election may yet have to be decided on the floor of the Senate.

Moses E. Clapp, who is forty-nine years of age, was born in Delphi, Ind. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin. He secured his common school education in Wisconsin, and graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1871. He moved to Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1880, and to St. Paul in 1881. He was a prominent lawyer in St. Paul in 1891. Mr. Clapp was elected Attorney General of the State in 1888, 1890 and 1892, and has always been prominent in politics. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1896, but was defeated by Governor Clough.

Two Reports on the Bailey Case.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 19.—The Bailey investigating committee is not a unit in the matter of the report it is to submit to the Legislature. It agrees as to the complete vindication of Bailey and the other State officials in the matter of having perpetrated no fraud in assisting in securing a permit for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, but Representative Decker, of the committee, objects to a paragraph in the majority report concerning all those who have criticized the defendants prior to and during the investigation. Mr. Decker says he considers it the privilege of any one to criticize a public official and his contention will result in two reports being submitted to the House on Monday.

Whites Must Not Teach Negroes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The Legislature is wrestling with the educational phase of the negro problem. A bill has been introduced in the upper house to prohibit the employment of white teachers in negro schools, colleges and universities. A large majority of the negro institutions of learning are controlled and directed by white officers and teachers, and the passage of this bill will compel a reorganization of the faculty of nearly every negro school in the State.

No Choice in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 19.—The first joint ballot on the short term senatorship resulted in no choice to-day. Fifteen members were either absent or paired. Charles Buer, of Fort Benton, developed a boom, receiving eleven votes. He had but one yesterday. Lee Mantle received the entire Republican vote present. H. L. Frank lost one vote, Walter Cooper lost three and W. C. Conrad two.

Warren to Succeed Himself.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 19.—The caucus of Republican members of the Legislature this afternoon selected Senator Francis E. Warren as the party's candidate to succeed himself.

BODY AT REST

REMAINS OF EX-GOV. MOUNT INTERRED NEAR CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Funeral Train of Twelve Coaches Left This City at 9 o'clock in the Morning.

CEREMONIES AT OLD HOME

BODY LIES IN STATE TWO HOURS AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Funeral Services at Center Presbyterian Church of an Impressive Character.

AT THE OAK HILL CEMETERY

THE CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE WERE SHORT AND SIMPLE.

Hundreds of Friends Pay Their Last Tributes to the Dead—The Return Trip.

The funeral services in memory of ex-Governor Mount came to an end yesterday at Crawfordsville, when the body was laid to rest in the soil of his native county of Montgomery, in which he spent the greater part of his life. The ceremonies preceding and incident to the burial were simple and impressive, yet attended with all the dignity of civic and military honor befitting a man who so recently left the highest office within the gift of the State.

As soon as the body arrived in Montgomery's capital city it was escorted to the courthouse, reaching there at 11 o'clock, and was allowed to lie in state to be viewed by the neighbors and friends of the deceased for two hours.

At 1 o'clock promptly the doors of the courthouse were closed to the public, and the body was made ready for the march to the church. The services in the church were very brief, and immediately at their close the procession moved to Oak Hill Cemetery, where the remains were interred in a new burial lot purchased a few days ago by representatives of the Mount family. The minister pronounced the benediction as the coffin was lowered into the ground, "taps" was sounded by the bugler and three volleys fired over the grave announced that the earthly remnant of ex-Governor Mount was gone forever from human view.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Trip to Crawfordsville Without Incident—Body Lies in State.

The funeral escort moved from the Denison Hotel at 8:35 o'clock yesterday morning and marched west on Ohio street to Meridian, south on Meridian and the west side of the Circle to Georgia street, thence to the corner of Illinois street, where the military organization halted and presented arms as the hearse and carriages proceeded slowly to the depot. The procession was made up of Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee and staff, Light Artillery Band, battalion of Infantry, Companies A, C, D and H of the Second Regiment, L. N. G., in command of Maj. H. T. Conde; the funeral car, native and honorary pallbearers, staff of the late Governor Mount, Mrs. Mount and family, Governor and Mrs. Durbin, committee from Marion county G. A. R. posts, committee from Clark County, Spanish-American War Veterans; committee from local lodges of Knights of Pythias and committees from the Senate and House of Representatives, all in carriages.

Notwithstanding the coldness of the early morning air, hundreds of pedestrians stopped to view the mournful cavalcade, and the numbers of these were swollen by additions from business houses along the line of march. Near the corner of Georgia and Illinois streets the infantry companies, on one side of the street, and the staff officers, on the opposite side, formed in line facing the funeral car and carriages and presented arms as they passed to the station.

LITTLE TIME LEFT.

Little time was consumed in getting people assigned to their proper coaches in the train of twelve cars. The baggage coach was occupied by the oaken box containing the casket with the body and the floral pieces received during the ceremonies in Indianapolis. The ten coaches to the rear of this were nearly filled with militiamen, commanding and staff officers, G. A. R. veterans, lodge committees and others. The rear car was given over to Mrs. Mount and her party. Accompanying Mrs. Mount were her son, Rev. Harry N. Mount, Mrs. Noel, niece of the deceased ex-Governor, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Young, Governor and Mrs. Durbin and Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Runnels. Dr. Runnels was with the party in a triple capacity, as a close friend of the family, as a member of Governor Mount's staff, and also as the family physician. On account of Mrs. Mount's physical condition, brought about through grief, it was thought best to have a physician close at hand during the last and most trying ordeal.

The special train to and from Crawfordsville was in charge of H. M. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent, and Wright Jordan, traveling passenger agent of the Big Four Railroad, and C. A. Paquette, superintendent of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad. These gentlemen left nothing undone to make their guests comfortable, and were the recipients of many compliments upon the manner in which they handled the train.

The trip to Crawfordsville was made in good time and was comparatively devoid of incident. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge occupied the same seat throughout the journey. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock in the morning the train drew into the Plum-street depot at Crawfordsville, where the great crowd that issued from the twelve coaches was met and handled by the local citizens' committees with as much apparent ease as though they were only a mere handful of people. The most thorough advance preparations had evidently been made, and the men who composed the various committees had been selected for their peculiar fitness.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The citizens' committee was headed by Mayor C. W. Elmore, and included Majors Charles M. Travis, Judge James P. Harney, Postmaster John Bonnell, Captain W. P.